Vol. VII.

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WASHINGTON, N. C. JULY 20, 1921-PUBLISHED BY JOHN M' VILLIA IS

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered at the request of a Committee of the Civisens of Washington; on the occasion of reading the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July 1881,

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WASHINGTON July 4, 1821. Six: The Committee of Arrangement for the celebration of this day, in present ing to you their unfergned thanks for the patriotic and able Address which you have obliged them by delivering, solicit the favor of you to furnish them with a copy of it, for publication in a form suited to its

> J. P. VAN NESS FONTAINE MADUY JOSKER GALBS J. JAMES M. VARNUM ARCE. HENDERS N.

Hon. J. Q. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON July 5, 1831. GENTLEMEN: In placing at your disposal a copy of the Address yesterday deivered in compliance with your invitation, avail myself of the occasion of expressing through you, to my fellow Citizens, the assurance of my gratitude for the indulgence with which it was received

I have the honor to be, with great re spect, Gentlemen, your very obedient ser-

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

To the Committee of Arrangements, &c.

ADDRESS.

Until within a few days preceding

FELLOW-CITISENS

that which we have again assembled to commemorate, our Fathers, the people of the British nation; a nation renowned in Arrs and Arms, who from a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, had extended their Church were the immediate objects of deminion over considerable parts of every these reformers; but, at the foundation of teep distinct. British Provinces peopled he selves by a race of kings, whose tule to so plain, and almost self-evident principle- continent with two millions of freemen vereignty had originally been founded in that man has a right to the exercise of his possessing by their chartens the sight of conquest, spell-bound for a succession of ages under that portenious system of despotism and of superstition which, in the name of the meek and humble Jesus had history of this nation had, for a period of seven hundred years, from the days of the Conquest till our own, exhibited a confict almost continual, between the oppressions of power and the claims of right. In the theories of the Crown and the Mitre man had no rights. Neither the body not the soul of the individual was his own. From the impenetrable gloom of this intellectual darkness, and the deep degradation of this servitude, the British nation had partially emerged. The thartyrs of religious freedom had consumed to ashes at the stake stine champions of temporal liberty had bowed their heads upon the scaffold; and the spirits of many a bloody day had left their earthly vesture upon the field of battle, and soured to plead the cause of Liberty before the throne of Heaven. The people of Britain, through long ages of civil war, had extorted from their tyrants not acknowledgments, but grants, of right. With this concession they had been content to stop in the progress of human improvement. They received their freedom as a donation from their sover eigns; they appealed for their privileges to a sign manual and a seal; they held their title to liberty, like their title to lands, ed. from the bounty of a man; and in their moral and political chronology, the great charter of Runny Mend was the beginning and power indirect and deadly conflict ty. of the world.

From the earliest ages of their recorded history, the inhabitants of the British Isl ands have been distinguished for their in telligence and their spirit. How much of these two qualities, the fountains of all amelioration in the condition of men, was stifled by these two principles of subser viency to ecclesiastical usurpation, and of holding rights as the donation of kings, this is not the occasion to enquire.

Of their tendency to palsy the vigor and enervate the faculties of man, all philoso phical reasoning, and all actual experi ence, concur in testimony;

These principles, however, were not pe culiar to the people of Britain. They were the delusions of all Europe, still the most enlightened and most improvable portion of the earth. The temporal chain

ciples was, they could not forever extine | gled up in eva v particle of the ocial exsuish the light of reason in the human impece of he nation, that they had become mind. The discovery of the Mariner's Compass was soon followed by the exten tion of intercourse between nations the most distant, and which, without that light beaming in darkness to guide the path of man over the boundless waste of waters. could never have been known to each other. The invention of Printing and the composition of Gunpawder, which revolu ignized at once the art and science of war. and relations of peace; the revelation of sure to Culumbus of the American hemisphere, all resulted from the incompressi of ecclesiastical imposture and political op hemisphere, they "cast, longing, langer pression. To there powerful agents in ing. looks behind," and were analous to cies. Britain can bey no claim. For them country, which, in the solemn compact o the children of men are indebied to Italy. All these improvements, however, consist. ed in successful researches into the proper ies and modifications of external nature: The Religious Reformation was an improvement in the science of mind; an improvement in the intercourse of man with his Crestor, and in his acquaintance with himself. It was an advance in the knowledge of his duties and his rights. It was a step in the progress of man in comparison with which the Magnet and their ship, therefore, bound themselves to nay, the Printing Press itself, were but the diately after landing, purchased from the paces of a pigmy to the stride of a giant. If to this step of human advancement Ger many like wise lays claim in the person of Martin Luther, or in the earlier But inef fee ual martyrdom of John Huss, England may point to ber Wickliffe as a yet more primitive vindicator of the same righteous cause, and may insist on the glory of have this Union, had constituted a portion of ing contributed her share to the improve ment of the moral condition of man

University hat it first kindled into day, scorpions.

not chargeable indeed upon the whole na was rivetted upon the people of Britain by tion. There were spirits capable of trac- The Declaration of Independencetion. Baneful as the effect of these prin" but conquest and servitude were so min Stites

in which we live.

Fellow-Citizens, it was in the heat of one Stuart to the block, and hurled another from his throne, that our forefathers wilderness of this Western World.

They were willing exiles from a country india to Vasco de Gama, and the disclo- dearer to them than life. But they were the exiles of liberty and of conscience, dearer to them even than their country. ble energies of the human intellect, bound They came too with Corriers from their and crippled as it was by the double cords kings; for, even in removing to another the progre sive improvement of our spe pretaining use of connection with their a charter, they hoped by the correspond to Germany, to Portugal and to Spain. ing links of allegiance and protection to

But, to their sense of right, the charter was only the ligament between them, their country, and their king. Transported to a new world, they had relations with one enother, and relations with the aboriginal inhabitants of the country to which they came for which no royal charter could provide. The first settlers of the Ply mouth colony, at the eve of landing from Gunpowder, the wonders of either India, gether by a written covenant ; and, imme-Indian natives the right of settlement upon the soil.

Thus was a social compact formed upon the olementary principles of civil society, in which conquest and servirude had no part. The lough of bruisi force was entirely cast off : all was volun ary ; all was unbiassed consent; all was the agreement of soul with soul.

Other colonies were successively found-The corruptions and usurpations of the ed, and other charters granteti, until, in the compass of a century and a half thirquarter of the Globe. Governed them- all their exercions, there was a single, Atlantic shores of the North American the intestine divisions of the same Church human rights. From heir infancy; they been spread over the Christian world, the i self first restored. The triumph of rear had been treated by the parent state with son was the result of inquiry and discus, neglect, harshness, and injustice. Their sion Cen uries of de olating wars have chatters had often been disregarded and ucceeded, and oceans of human blood violated; their commerce restricted and have flowed for the final establishment of shackled; their interests wantonly or this principle; but it was from the dark- spitefully sacrificed; so that the hand of ness of the Cloister that the first spark the parent had been scarcely ever felt, but was emitted, and from the arches of an in the Miernate application of whips and

From the discussion of religious rights | When, in spite of all these persecutions and duties, the transition to that of the by the natural vigor of their constitution, political and civil relations of men with they were just attaining the maturity of one another, was natural and unavoidable, political manhood a British Parliament in both, the reformers were met by the in contempt of the clearest maxims of naweapons of temporal power. At the same fural equity, in defiance of the fundam in al glance of reason, the tiara would have fal- principle upon which British freedom itlen from the brow of priesthood, and the sell had been cemented with British blood; despotic sceptre would have departed from on the naked unblushing allegation of abhe hand of royal y, but for the sword by solute and uncontrollable power, underwhich they were protected—that sword took, by their act, to levy, without repre which, like the firming sword of the Cher- sentation and without consent, takes upon ubim turned every way to debar access to the people of America, for the hend of he The double against the oppressors of of public robbery was no sooner made the Church and State was too appalling for known than it excited throughout the the vigor, or too comprehensive for the colonies one general horst of indignant faculties of the reformers of the European resistance. It was abandoned, reasserted Continent. In Britain alone was it under and resumed, until feets and armies were taken, and in Britain but partially succeed transported, to record, in the characters of fire, famine, and desolation, the transat It was in the midst of that fermentation lantic wisdom of British legislation, and of the human in ellest which brought right the tender mercies of British consanguini-

with each other, that the rival crowns of Fellow citizens, I am speaking of days the two portions of the British Island were long past. Ever faithful to the sentiment united on the same head. It was then proclaimed in the paper which I am about that, released from the manacles of eccle- to present once more to your memory of gan to investigate the foundations of civil you will hold the people of Britain, as you law. governmen! But the mass of the nation hold the rest of menkind-Enemies in surveyed the fabric of their institutions as war, in peace Friends. The conflict for it existed in fact. It had been founded in Independence is now itself but a record of conquest; it had been comented in servi history. The resentments of that age tude, and so broken and moulded had may be buried in oblivion. The stoutes been the minds of this brave and intelli hearts which then supported the tug of gent people to their actual condition, that war are cold under the cold of the valley. instead of solving civil society into its My purpose is to rekindle no angry pas first elements in search of their rights, sion from its embers i but this second to they looked back only to conquest as the lemp perusal of the instrument which proorigin of their liberties; and claimed their claimed to the world the causes of your rights but as donations from their kings. existence as a nation, is not without its This faltering assertion of freedom is just and useful purpose.

the Conquest. Their spiritual fetters were ing civil government to its foundation in read, on this occasion, from the original, forged by subtlety working upon supersti the moral and physical nature of man; which is in the office of the Department of

I to no by the yearly reiteration of the wrongs endured by your fathers. nevels vitally necessary to them, as a portion of from the Sepulchre of Time the shades of dispensably blended with the atmosphere heir dread about the frailties of an unform unate monarch who now sleeps with his fathers, and the sufferings of whose latter this war of moral elements, which brought days may have atoned at the bar of Divine Mercy for the sine which the accusing Angel will read from this seroll to his charges sought refuge from its fury in the then it is not to exult to he great moral triumph by which the Supreme Governor of the world crowned the cause of your counity with success. No; the purpose for which you listen with renewed and never languishing delight to the reading of this paper is of a purer and more exalted cast. It is sullied with no tindictive recollections It is degraded by no ranking resentments It is infleted with no vain and idle exul no tion of victory. The Declaration of Independence, in its primary purport, was merely an accasional state paper. It was a selemn exposition o he world, of he causes which had compelled the people of small portion of the Braish empire to cast off the allegiance, and renounce the protection of the British king; and to dissolve their social connexion with the British people. In the ennals of the human race, the separation of one people into two is an event of no uncommon occurrence. The successful resistance of a people against oppression, to the downfall of the syrants and of tyranny itself is the lesson of many an age, and of almost every clime. It lives in the venerable records of Holy Writ It beam in the Stightest pages of profane history. The names of Pharoak and Moses, of Tarquin and Junius Brutus; of Geieler and Tell, of Christiern and Gus avus Vasa, of Philip oi Austria and William of Orange, stand in long serup through the vista of Time, like the Spirit of Evil and the Spirit of Good, in embatled opposition to each other, from the mouliering agos of an ignity to the recent memory of our fathers, and from the burne ing plains of Pales ine to the polar frost of Scandinavia. For the independence of No h America, here were ample and run ficient causes in he laws of moral and by sicul nature The le of T own reason. It was this principle which subjects, and nurtured, by their form is comes tible with the essential the sophistry and repactly of the Church position, and education, in the more purposes of civil government, only when had obscured and obligerated, and which comprehensive and orginal doctrines of the condition of the subordinate state 18, from its weakness, incompetent to its own projection. Is the greatest moral purpose of civil government the administration of justice ! And, if justice has been truly defined the coastant and perpetual will of securing to every one his right, how abour and imprecticable is that form of polity to which the dispenser of justice is in one quarter of the globe, and he to whom jusice is to be dispensed is in another; where moons revolve and oceans toll between the order and its execution;" where time and space must be annihilated to secure to secure to every one his right. The tie of colonial subjection may suit the relations between a great naval power and the settlers of a small and remo e island in the incipient stages of society : but was it possible for British intelligence to imagine; or British sense of justice to desire, that through the boundless ages of time, the swerming myriads of freemen. who were to civilise the wilderness, and fill with human life the soludes of this immense continent, should receive the manda es of their earthly destinies from a council chamber at St. James's or bow forever in submission to the omnipotence of St. Sies phen's Chapel? Are the essential purposes of civil government to administer to. the wants, and to fortily the infirmities of solitary man? To unite the sinews of numberless arms, and combine the couneils of multitudes of minds, for the promotion of he well being of all? The brat moral element, then, of this composition is sympathy between the members of which it consists ; the second is sympathy distical domination, he minds of men be- the past, and to your forecast of the future; between the giver and the receiver of the

The sympathies of men begin with the effections of domestic life. They are roote ed in the natural relations of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and stater : thence they spread through he secial and moral proproque ies of the neighbor and friend, to the broader and more complicator relations of countryman and fellow citizen ; erminating only with the circumference of the globe which we inhable, in the co extensive charteles incident to the common pature of men. To each of these relations, different degrees of sympathy are alterted by the ordina ances of nature. The sympathics of the mestic life are not more sacred and obligatory, but closer and more powerful that these of neighborhood and triendship.

more deeply seated in our nature, more turned-tender and endearing, than that looser A Nonght but the noiseof drams and link which merely connects us with our fellow mortal man.

It is a common government that consti stea our country . But in that association, all the sympathies of domestic life, and ture, which binds the first perceptions of sorted to, save at the awful crais when ci last gasp of expiring age, to the spot of declared themselves free and independent which it is surrounded. There sympathies belong and are indispensable to the relations ordained by nature between the of America. individual and his country. They dwell in the memory and are indelible in the hearts of the first settlers of a distant colony. These are the feelings under which the childhood of Israel " sat down by the rivers of Babyton, and wept when they remembered Zion." These are the sympathies under which they " hung their harps, upon the willows," and instead of songs of mirth, exclaimed, "If I forget thee. O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." But these sympathies can neveremat for a country, which we have never seen. They are transferred in the breasts of the succeeding generations, from the country of human institution, to the country of their birth ; from the land of which they have only heard to the Jand where their eyes first opened to the day. The ies of neighborhe od are broken up, those of friendship can never be formed with an intervening ocean; and the natural ties of demestic life, the all subduing sympathies of love, the indissoluble bonds of marriage, the heart rivetted kindlines of consanguinity, gradually wither and perish in the lapse of a few generations. All the elements which form the basis of that sympathy between the individual and his country are dis-olved. Long be tore the Declaration of Independence the great mass of the people of America and of the people of Britain had become total strangers to each other. The people of America were known to the people of Britain only by the transactions of trade; by shipments of lumber and flaxseed, indigo and tobacco. They were known to the government only by half a dozen colonial agents, humble, and often spurned suitor at the feet of power, and by royal gover hors, minions of patronage, sent, from the fectstool of a throne beyond the seas, to rule a people of whom they knew nothing ; as if an inhabitant of the moon should decend to give was to the dwellers upon earth. Here and there, a man of letters and a statesmen, conversant with all histo ry, knew some hing of the colonies, as he pan. Yet even the prime minister of England, urging upon his omnipotent Parliament laws for grinding the colonies to submission, could talk, without amazing or diverting his heavers, of the Island of Virginia t even Edmund Barke, a man of more ethercal mind, apologising to the people of Bristol for the offence of sympa thysing with the distresses of our country, ravaged by the fire and sword of Britons, asked inculgence for his feelings on the score of general bumanity, and expressly declared that the Americans were a nation atter strangers to him, and among whom he was not sure of having a single ac quaintance. The sympathies, therefore, most essential to the communion of country were, between the British and Ameriwan people, extinct. Those most indispediable to the just relation between sove reign and subject, had never existed and could not exist between the British govern

Yet, fellow-citizers, these are not the causes of the separation assigned in the into the channel. - We sounded the chanpaper which I am about to read. The connexion between different portions of the same people, and be ween a people and their government, is a connexion of duties as well as of rights. In the long conflict of twelve years which had preceded and led to the Declaration of Independence, our fathers had been not less faithful to their duties, than tenacious of their rights Their resistance had not been rebellion It was not a restive and ungovernable spirit of ambition burning from the bonds of colonial subjection; it was the deep and pounded sense of successive wrongs, upon which complaint had been only answered by aggravation, and perition repelled with continuely, which had driven them to their last stand upon the adaman ine rock of human rights.

ment and the American people. The

connexion was unnatural; and it was in

the moral order, no less than in the post-

be dissolved.

blood of Lexington and Banker's Hill, af formed in that city by the title of the ter Charlestown and Falmouth, fired by " Last Florida Coffee land Association." British hands, were but keaps of ashes, after the ear of the adder had been turned people of Britain, as friends, coursed about Bowler's & Smith's whartes government before the 20th Januari. From Cuted athis Office.

imbrels loud, "Their children's cries unbeard that passed thro' fire

" To the grim idol'-Then it was, that the thirteen United Colokindred blood, all the moral ligatures of nies of North America, by their delegates friendship and of neighborhood, are come in Congress assembled, exercising the site 29th oltimo-it was evidently forward bined with that instinctive and mysterious first act of sovereignty by right ever in connexion between man and physical na- herent in the people, but never to be rechildhood in a chain of smypathy with the vil society is solved into its first elements, our nativity; and he natural objects by states, and two days afterwards, in justific cation of that act, issued this unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States

Here Mr. Adams read. from the original lying before him, the Declaration of Independence.]



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1821

We learn that Bishop England of the Roman Ca holic Church, preached at Norfolk on Sunday last, and that he is expected here about this day week.

Raleigh Register 13th inst.

The Supreme Court is still in session and will probably continue so for two or hree weeks. The following Gendemen ave received licences during the present

Superior Court - Richard H. Alexander of Granville, Mark M. Henderson, of Granville, Hamil on C Jones, of stokes, George C. Mendenhall, of Guilford, Barney, of Edenton, - Haughten, of Edenton, Wil iam Plummer, of Franklin. and Hardy L. Holmes, of Sampson.

County Court - George Atmore, of News bern, William B. Shepard, of Newbern, John S. Ellis, of Raleigh, John S. Hassam, of Raleigh, Anson Brown, of Raleigh, Baker Woodward, of Burke, John W. May, of Rockingham, Alfred Gaither, of Iredeil and Owen Holmes, of Wilmington.

Several applicants were rejected.

From the Edenton Gasette. Important.

THE OCRACOKE NAVIGATION. we the undersigned Branch Pilots, liv ing and residing at Ocracoke, do hereby enresent to the Public for the benefit of Masiers and owners of Vessels, that for several days past we were of the opinion that a new Channel was breaking ou round the point of Ocracoke, thi on the 3d inst we came through that way for the pur pose of sounding it out, and have the plea sure to state, that on the shoalest part we found 8 feet, although the tide had fellen several inches; and that it is not more then from 5 to 10 yards across this shoal, when you drop you drop directly in otwo tathoms each way, and that the tide does not cross the channel as formerly, but that the channel in kes in a true direction with the tide, by which it will not be likely to fill up, but improve daily; and though the wind was blowing fre h from the South the channel was perfec ly smooth and did no break on the shoal as formerly, and that we consider it the best and safes: channel that we have ever seen at this navigation : and what is still more favorable, the Shoal now makes on the laner side of the point of Ocracoke; and should a ves tive decrees of Providence, that it should sel go on to it drawing 10 feet and not be ble to get over, there is not the least danger, as the food tide will bring her back nei again on the 4th, and found it as the day before. THOMAS STYRON,

CHRISTOPHER O'NEAL, ST. JAMES BRAGG. ZOROBALLE GASKINS, JOHN BRAGG, WILLIAM GASKINS, WILLIAM TOLSON, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, IT. Gerbenke, July 6, 1321.

BANK DIVIDENDS. The Newbern Bank has declared & Di vidend for the last half year of four per cent. ; and the Cape Fear of three and a"

We observe, by an advertisement in It was then, fifeen months after the Phi'sdelp in paper, that a company is

The Passengers from Baltimore, we are Havanna the munitions of war at that to two successive supplications to the sorry to say, bring the information that so place-and that the surrender of the prothrone; after two successive appeals to the veral cases of the Vellow Fever have on vince would not be made to the American

The tie which binds us to our country, is | and brethren, to which no esponsive voice | and that the people are removing from that | the quibbling conduct of the Spanis not more hely in the sight of God, but it is of sympathetic tendernes had been remore deeply seated in our nature, more turned—
turn in consequence of a proclamation of the August, the day on was

> BURRENDER OF FLORIDA. A printed sheet (says the Milledgeville Recorder of July 3,) containing the following Proclemation, reached us by mail on ed before the consummation of the event it announces-but that the transfer was made on the 25th (the date of the proclamation) we have no doubt:

PROCLAMATION, By Major General Andrew Jackson, Gov- to distinguish a resident shopkeeper for ernor of the Provinces of the Floridas, an itinerant trader-and the word Million exercising the powers of the Captain was at first written Milaner, because General and of the Intendent of the Isl- articles she dealt in then mostly came in and of Cuba, over the said Provinces, Milan. and of the Governors of the said Provin

ses respectively. WHEREAS by the treaty concluded beween the United States and Spain, on the 22d day of Pebruary, 1819, and duly ratifi d the Provinces of the Floridas were ceded by Spain to the United States and the possession of the said Provinces is now in

he United States.

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the third day of March in the present year did enact, that until the end of the first Session of the Seventeenth Congress, unless provision for the temporary Government of the said Provinces be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and bidicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the said provinces, shall be vested in such per. son o: persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the Uni sed States shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of the said territory in the iree enjoyment of their Liberty, Property and Religion; and the President of the United Sates, has, by his commission bearing date the centh day of said March, invested me with all he powers, & charged me with the several duties heretefore held and exercised by the Captain General Intendent and Governors aforesaid :

I have, therefore, thought he to move this my Pacciamation, making known the premises, and to declare that the Government heretofore exercised over the said Provinces, under the authority of Spain, has lone hundred thousand dellars I The notes ceased, and that of the United States of America is established over the same: hat all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late government, remain in full force; and all civil others, charged with their execution, except those whose pow ers have been specialty vested in me. and by patience, a humane forbearance by cre are continued in their functions, during the pleasure of the Governor for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be

to their allegiance to the United States, & ted States : and will be maintained from all force and violence from within and

June, one thousand eight handred & twenty one.

The advices from Europe, are very late and of some importance-o at least we may denominate the Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns, and the Russian Circular. The principles and views of these powers are reiterate l'in a tone at once de cisive and the en ening: No nation shall de part from the tran rule of despotism, on pain of drawing upon itself the signal vengeance of the all controlling power of the Holy Alliance. How long will the people of Europe suc cuaib to this barbarous and ignominious domination?

The intelligence respecting the revolution in Greece is vague and contradictory One thing expresses certain : that it has ocen marked by some of the most appal ling and unparalelled instances of cruelty, massacre and devasiation. Nor Her,

The Board of Health of Baltimore announce that as new case of malignant fever had occurred within the 24 hours preceding the 12th instants Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, July 14. It gives us pleasure to be able to state. that the PRESIDENT of the United States has sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to have been able to leave the city on Wednesday for his seat in Loudon county, Virginia, distant about thirty miles from the city

SAVANNAE, July S.

MORE DELAY. We learn from St. Augustine that the paniards were engaged in shipping off to reed to relinguish.

Letters from St. Andrews state that islands in Passamaquoddy Bay are not cluded in the free port act; but only harber of St. Andrews.

The word grocer was originally used the term implies, to designate a whole dealer-the word stationer was empla

NEW YORK, July 11, Con. BARRON .- The Court of Enqu in the case of Com. Barron closed its ings yesterday.

BROWNSVILLE, PA July 2. By a gentleman of this county, who turned from a western toor a few da since, we have been informed of one the most shocking occurrences that it h lately fallen to our lot to record. A ma pear St. Clairsville, who had his smot house robbed frequently by some perunknown, undertook to detect the thirth rubbing arsenic over a piece of bacon, an leaving it in a convenient place. The nex day a whole family was taken ill in th neighborhood, and the wife and three chil drep of the thief had died, and all the rest consisting of two or three children an himself were at the point of death when our informant passed.

The establishment of State Banks Tennessee and Kenrucky, the ostensib objects of which were to give relief to people, by affording them the means paying their debts by loans from the Bank so tar from hiving answered the purpose contempla ed, appears to have bad a quit contracy effect. The relief afforded may be judged of from the fact, that in a single county of Tenne see judgments were cotered up at a late Court to the amount of of the new Kentucky Bank directly after they were put in circulation, were at 4 cent, discount. The people are now clamorous for having the Legislature convened-but what can they do'? The cor rection of be evil rests with the people themselves, and can be accomplished only xcept also, such officers as have been en ditors, and great industry and economy on

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE. Dr. Franklin, was once a member of And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all body in which it was contended that a certhe inhabi ants and other persons within I ain amount of property (lifey dollars we the said provinces, to be faithful and true think, should be required as a qualification for voting. The Doctor was opposed obedient to the laws and authorities of the loir. " To-day," said be, " a man owns same, under full assurance that their rights a lackass worth Sfig dollars, and ne is enwill be under the guardianship of the Uni- littled to vote; but before the next election the Jackass dies. The man, in the mean time, has become more experienced; his knowledge of the principles of government Given at Pensacola, this 25 h day of and his acquaintance with mankind, are more extensive; and he is therefore better qualified to make a better relection of rulers-but the Jackass is dead, and the mas cannot vote, "Now gentlemen," said his addresting himself to the advocates of that qualification. " pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage, in the mon-or in the Jackass."

direct and an article and articles WASHING TON MILITIA COMPANY,

Attention!

YOU will meet at the usual parade ground, on Saturday the 38 h inst. at 10 o'clock' A. M. armed and equipped as the Law directs, for the purpose of drill.

> By order of the Captain, SAM, W. LUCAS, O. Sergt.

Notice.

HE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Richard Kerrison, dec'd. at the last May County Court hereby gives public notice to all persons haza ing demands against said estate, to present. them properly authenticat d for payment. within the time allowed by law; otherwise they will be barred of recovery-And those indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

THOMAS TROTTER Resufort county, July 17, 1821-3w317 announced the second of the second HAVE a spare CHUSHING MILL for cru hing cars of Corn, in complete order, that I wish to sell.

THOMAS TROTTER. July 17, 1821-11 317

PRINTING In general neatly exeCorn Meal Pean. Cotton Coffee Cordage Flour as Flax Seed

Cin, Hol Pine Scan Plan Floor Shingles, Staves, W do. R do. W Heading, Lard Molasses Tar Pitch Rosin. Lurpentin

do. Sp ork. Rum Jam do W. do. Am Salt, Allur do. Fine Sugar, Lo do. Lun do. Bro Tobacco Whiskey *****

TOTH COU GENTLE preaching select two represent y bly. As st my friends represent ye the next C meet with vors will be litical sentin publican. June oth,

28th June HE Su

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House C. Blount's, lers and Boa Washingt

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June, 8, 18 aken t O the Ja Slat ult.

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VASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT (CONNECTED WELELT) ARTICLES, Prom D. c. to D. c. Butter Brandy, French Apple do. Peach do. bush 60 Corn Meal 75 Peas. Ib. Cotton Coffee 15 Cordage 5 50 bbl. 5 Flour ad Flax Seed Cin, Holland Pine Scantling Plank Flooring Boards 14 1 50 2 Shingles, 22 inch Staves, W. O. hhd. 16 de. R. O. do. 10 do. W. O. bbl. 8 10 20 Heading, W. O. hbd. Lard Molasses 32 35 25 Tar bbl. 10 Pitch 1 10 Rosin. Turpentine -1 75 1 20 30 do. Spirits 35 Fork. bbl. 10 Runi Jamaica 1 25 1 30 gal. do W. I. 1 10 do. American 42 Salt, Allum bus. 80 do. Fine 7.0 Sugar, Loaf 25 do. Lump 20 do. Brown 10 12 Tobacco (manufac.) ewt. 121 20 Whiskey gal.

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TO THE FREE VOTERS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORT.

GENTLEMEN, The time is now ap preaching when you will be called on to select two Commoners and one Senator to represent you in the next General A sembly. As such, through the solicitations of my friends, I tender you my services to represent you in the House of Commons for. the next General Assembly. Should I meet with your suffrages, my best endeavors will be exerted in your behalf-my po litical sentiments are well known to be Re H. S. LATHAM. publican. June 6th, 1821.

mennement recently For Sale,

A few Hhds W. I. RUM, 16 do. Its quality MULAS SES WM. WORSLEY.

28th June, 1821-11314

constante and a series are a series and a se HE Subscriber has taken the Brick House on the corner, opposite John Blount's, and will accommodate Traveland Boarders on moderate, terms.

. JOHN SELBY, Jun. Washington, April 26, 1821 mentioned the second

Notice.

'HE Subscriber having qualified as Ex ecutor of the last Will and Testament Slade Pearce, late of Beaufort County, ceased. Hereby gives Public Notice to all rsons having demands against the Estate the said Slade Pearce, to present them operly authenticated for payment, within sime required by an Act of Assembly itled " an Act concerning proving Will nd granting letters of Administration, and prevent frauds in the management of intates estates," otherwise they will be barre of recovery by the operation of said act. d those indebted to the said estate are nestly required to make immediate paynt, as no indulgence whatever can be RICHARD GRIST, Ez'r June, 8, 1821-6w311

minimum microsom aken up and Committed O the Jail of Beaufort county on the 31st ult. a negro boy named

ARTHUR:

et2 inches high, about 18 years old, t made and very black, says he belongs ames Harvel of Cumberland county, N and states that he left his master in Sep be owner is requested to some for

prove property, pay charges and take away.

STEPHEN OWENS, MA ne 15, 1821-4318

BLANKS.

FULL supply of those Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale Store formerly occupied by Thomas ins, near Gallegher's Taverd;

to way & the a meretical

ng in the Post Office, at Washington, N C. July 1st. 1831, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

The President or Secretary of the Ather naum Society, Noah Asby or Peter Bloyt, Alden & Wilson, Isaac Arnold, William

Jupiter Bonner, W. G. Boyd, Elijah Barstow 2, James A. Byrne, Carleton Et Burt, Noah Bell, Allen Burton,

James Clifford, William Clark, Sally Clark, John S. Coffin, Patrick Couling.

Norton Dickerson, Simmons Davis 3. William Ellos, William E. Edwards

Hamilton Fulton.

Margaret Green, George Gillespy, Hosey mentioned; it is further Gallard, John Garitt, Grant, Rachel of Ordered, That when this Board shall Margaret Green, George Gillespy, Hosey Ginn.

James R. Hooker, Richard Hall, Alfred Hopkins, Joell Hopkins, George Hill, Joseph S. Holmes 2, Hans Hardison, Jacob D. Harrington, Richard Hynes 3.

Coldby Ives

Samuel Lawton, Stephen Little, William L. Lavender.

Thomas D. Mason, Hiram A. Mead James Murphy, Christopher S. Mooring, Elah Mebone.

Lilly Nickerson, Neals & Myers, Wm. Norfleet.

Ward Post, Ephriam Pearce,

William Ross, William Rew, David Rice Wiley Rea, William Reel, - Rosco.

Robert 8. Smith 3, Daniel Shaw, Swain

W. B. Tunstall.

Hugh Vallotin.

Daniel Webb, Jane Wilcox. John Winlow 2, Jasper Wollard, Hanry B. Wirslow, Richard Williams.

Persons enquiring for any of the above Letters, will please to a k for advertised Letters or they may not get them.

Five dollars reward.

WAS stolen on Wednesday night last, a plain second hand Silver Sop Watch, with gold hands. The above rewaid will be given whoever will leave her at the Printing Office-and no questions

July 6, 1821. - 3w315R. R.

NOTICE TO CLAMANTS.

Office of the Commissioners, Washington 14th June, 1821. 5

THE Commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, to ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims mentioned, or referred to, in the said Treaty. being organized as a Board, according to the provisions of the Treaty and the act of Congress in that case mile and provided, have passed the following orders; of which, all those interested will be picased to take

" Ordered. That all persons having elaims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, condied ed at Washing, on the 22d day of February, 1819, which are to be received by this Commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board ; to the end that they may be hereafter duly examined ships vis ; and the validity and amount thereof decided Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board; must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be l'townships, viz. verified by the officers of the claimant,

" And, in order that claimants may be in formed of what is now considered by the Commission as assential to he averred and established before any such memorial can be received by this Board, it is further-

" Ordered, That each claimant shall de clare, in his said memorial, for and in be half of whom the said claim is preferred and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and at the time when the said claim arose, did

for the benefit of any other than the claimant lore been offered for sale. the memorial to be exhibited must further . At St. Stephens, in Alobamo, on the first set forth, when, why, and by what, means, Monday in August next, for the sale of such and other has become entitled to the amount tracts of land in township eight, of ranges or any part of the amount of the said claim. I and I west, and in township 6, of range The memorial, required to be exhibited 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in by all claimants, must also set forth, and the District east of Pearl river, which have Cettainly declare, whether the elaimant, as not been heretofore offered for sale. well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, & at the time when he said claim arose was, a citizen of the United States of America-where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was, do midliated—and, if any, what change of domichiation has since taken place. The said memorial must also set forth, whether the at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and it any, what, sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury surtained, satisfaction for which is

And that time may be allowed to claim. ants, to prepare and file the memorials above

adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet a gam on the lock day of September cext; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary, in parsuance of the above orders, shall be received for examination : " Ordered, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of. the Board, in all the public Gazettes in

Those Editors, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this bottee in their re spective papers once a week, until the 10th accounts to the Secretary, immediately

which the laws of the United States are

usually printed.

therealtes. By Order. T. WATKINS, Secretary to the Commission Under the 11th article of the Floring Treaty. errapier contractor and a BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-TED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the Unit ed States is authorized by law to cause certain Lands of the United States to be offered for sale, viz:

Therefore, I James Monnos, President of the United States, do nereby declars and make known that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall

At Wooster in Ohio, in the first Monday sections of land in the District of Wooster, nerelolors reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware; trice of ladians, and sub wently ceded to the United

A! Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty seven townships, viz :

Town hips 1 and 2, north, of ranges 9, 10, and 11 1, 2, 6, 7, 4, range 12 range 13 & 14 1 to 8,

At the same place, on the third Mouday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz: Townships 1 to 8, north, of range 15

1 7, and 3, ranges 16 k 17 range 18. At Pigua, in Ohio, on the first Minday in August next, for the sale twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships I to 8, south, of range \$ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6 1 to 8,

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act, entitled " An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1806.

At Brookeille, in Indiane, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty four townships, viz ; Townships, 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3

At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty town-

8, 9, 10, and 11 13 and 16. in range 12.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girar deau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September post, for the sale of thirty tour Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to

31 and 32. At the reat of government, in the territo ry of Arkausas, on the third Monday in are constantly keps on hand, and for sale as the September next, for the sale of twenty one lownships viz :

Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10 S. in range 19 West. 5 to 10

and in cases of chims preferred west of Pearl river, which have not hereta-

At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July pext, for the sale of the istands in the Tennesses river, and of sund w detached fractions in townships 6, 6, and 7, of range I east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been here on fore offered for sale.

A. Tuscoloosa in Alabama, on the fire claimant, or any other who may have been Monday in July next, for the saic of twenty two townships, viz ; Townships 15 to 29, in ranges 1 and 2 cash

16 20, in range 3... At the same place, on the third Monday in August pext, for the sale of twenty three Townships, viz : ; ? Townships 15, 16, 17, & 18, of range 4 castr

15 and 16

A: be .. 15 to 33 1&2W At the same place, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty

four townships, vizi Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 West, 22

6 and 7. At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty one townships. viz: At the Lange of the

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8,9, & 10 west. At the same place, on the third Manday in November next, for the sale of twenty. four lownships, viz: Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 13, and

1. 15, 16, and 17 . . . 14 At the same place, on the third Monday day of September next, and torward their in December next, for the sale of twenty hve townships, viz: Lownships 18 to 21, in range 14 mest.

15. 21 . 15, 16, & 17. Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order le de

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day April, in the year 1821. JAMES MONROR

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the JOHN GALLAGHER, P. M, in June next, for the sale of the thirteen laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the first day of August next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment. 1Aug -306.

24 dollars reward.

ANAW AY about the 10th of June, my A negro man GEORGE about 24 years old, 5 feet 80g 10 inches high, very black complexion, and has remarkably large white eyes. George was formerly the property of Doct. T A. Cabarrus, subsequently the propercy of Mr, Benjamin Runyon, and recente. ly purchased by me from lum. George is probably lurking about Edenton, where he was raised, and I understand, has a sister who was emancipated by the late A- Cabarrus

The above toward will be paid for the app prehension of and delivery of the above nogroe to me, or secured in any Jail, so that get him again. JOHN MYERS

Bellefont, near Washington, Beaufort County, 20th Nov. 1820-1287 grinerarianistration

Notarial Notice

HE Subscriber having been appointed by his Excellency the Governor,

NOTARY PUBLIC

For the Town of Washington and County of

And having taken the requisite onthe for his qualification, hereby tenders his services to the public in the various duties per aining to the Office. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands Charges, mederate.

THE FOLLOWING

Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading nearly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Gale and De ds; Dreds of Conveyance from one individual to snothers At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Coasting Munifests; Bills of Said for vessele belong solely & absolutely to the said claim | Monday in ply next, for the sale of any (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments, & and or to any other, and, if any other, what lands which are surveyed in the District Bonds, Warran's Actions as

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

We poblish with much pleasure the Deautiful lines below. We love that warm enthusiastic American feeling which inapires the author, and speaks in every line As long as such patriotic sentiments ar at home among Americans, so long will

"Our soaring Eagle to the world, " Proclaim-COLUMBIA WILL BE TREE!

> [COMMUNICATED] FOURTH OF JULY.

When Freedom wrap'd in clouds of night Went for a world in slavery chain'd! She sny'd the day star's glimering light Arising o'er the western Main.

" Hail little star!" (the goddess cried) " Tho' feeble now that ray of thine; Yet soon a Nation's boast and pride Thou in meridian blaze shalt shine !"

Then straight on Eagle pintons strong She cross'd Atlantic's foaming wave-Crying, " Columbia, thou wert born To be my empire or my grave !"

Columbia's Sons coppress'd by pow'r, (A small but a determined band,) Hail'd with a rapturous j'y the hour, Welcomed the goddess to their land!

Bold, they declared, " we will be free ! And burst oppression's galling chain ! Nor bend to tyranny's decree-But our just rights, our laws maintain!

Their chosen Chief, Great WASBINGTON Led forth their forces to the field-They bravely fought, their cause they

And tyrants to the freemen yield!

Our stars and stripes now deck the wave Of every ocean, ev'ry sea! Our soaring Eagle to the World Proclaims, " Columbia will be free !"

Then let the brez-n trumpet sound. And bid our loudest cannon roar ! The martial drum and music sweet-Re-echo wide from shore to shore.

To hail this day, forever dear ! The day when freedom's star arose-The day, when Patriots, void of fear, Hurl'd bold defiance at their foes !

Our life is nothing but a winter's day, Some break their fast and go away : Others stay dinner, and depart full fed-The longest age but sups and goes to bed He's most in debt, who lingers out the day:

Who dies betimes has less and less to pay.

NEW YORK July 7.

Latest from England.

The ship Cortes, Capt. De Cost arrived here vesterday in 24 days from Liverpool. -The Editor of the National Advocate has received by the conveyance, London papers of 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th June. The Cortes sailed on the loch, being Sunday -The Editor returns his thanks to Capt. Crocker of the ship Ann, arrived at Liverpool, for his police attention in transmitting late London papers.

The revolution in Turkey appears to be rapidly progressing. An article dated Zinie, May 12, states, that the Greeks were worsted in the onset at Patras, but they afterwards obtained possession of the Castle of Lepanta, and drove the Turk's from the place. For three days it was a prey to flames and blood .- The Archbish. op unexpectedly advanced at the head of a considerable force, repulsed the Turks, tions ; Death to the Musselmen."

A Greek Monk, named Gregory, at the head of 5,000 Greeks and Albanians, made himself master of the isle of Corinth, while inhabitants of Napoli de Romania took the an annual pension to General Pepe. All censure of the public, whose fate was comtown of Argos, and the Mainetes led on by an ex-Russian Major and a Captain, obtained possession of Mistra and Bordoni. In every part of the Greek islands, in fact, bad aken place in England. Sidmouth, the cause of the Solian seems to be at the Lowest obb.

The Ambassadors of Russia & Austria, at Constantinople, are said to have transmilled despatches to their respective sovereigns, relative to the atrocities commit of George IV is to take place on the id h ted in that capitol, especially with relation of July. It is added, that he will mouredto the horrid murder of the Patriarch.

A corps of 5000 Janissaries, in ascending the Bosphorus, burnt and pillaged all the House of Commons that he would bring in states of those powers which never wished houses, without distinction, belonging to a bill for the repeal of the duty on foreign any thing but their tranquility and their the Torks and Greeks. The Councillor of weat the Russian Embassy only saved his pro-

In Asiatry Parker, the mative Christians for having convened and attended a meet have judged it indispensable to adopt tem-

have suddenly & almost universelly sought ling at Brimingham, for the purpose of re-porary measures of precaution, indicated refuge in the mountains. The Franks and turning S. C. Woolsey to Parliament.

European merchants of Smyrna have sought shelter on heard their ressels, with their most valuable effects. The Turks parliament of their most valuable effects. The Turks parliament of their most valuable effects. The Turks parliament of the parliament of precedition, indicate the parliament of precedition, indicate the parliament.

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The forgery mitigation punishment of the process of precedition, indicate the process of precedition, indicate the process of the process of precedition, indicate the process of the p that city.

Prince Cantecuzena, a descendant of the bad left the house, the question that " the Greek Emperors. His brother Demetri | bill do new pass," was carried in the nega us is in Odessa. Ali Rhysa, a banished tive. Mr. Breughman and Lord John Vizier, has been appointed to act against | Russell reprobated this proceeding in terms | have prevailed in the deliberations of the the Greeks of the Morea.

Information had been received at Paris, which was generally believed, that Ypsilan. ti is master of the Adrianople, and was the ground of expence, to the King's visit preparing to march against the Capitol of ing Ireland and Hanover in the approach-Turkey.

The army of Espirus is marching upon Thessaly. The 30,000 men sen: . by the Grand Turks for their reduction are almost entirely destroyed.

The New Grand Vizier, Benderli Ali had scarcely been installed before a firman of the Grand Signior exiled him to Cypros his administration having lasted only ten

A letter from Leghorn, of the 19th May states that the Greeks are arming a great number of cruizers in the Archipelago again the Ottomans. They have more than 300 vessels which are spread over the Archipelago, and are said to have captur ed a Turkish friga e and three brige, They are much enraged against the English, who are suspected of having given information to the Turks, so as to have frus trated some revolts, particularly in the affair of Patras.

The number of Greeks murdered in Constantinople amounts to thousands. The furious people cut off the head of their vicinas with the greatest indifference.

The populous town Larissa, in Macedonia, is stated to have fall n into the hands of the Greeks, and that they have ferous objects were accomplished in the cut the throats of all the inhabitants.

It is stated, on the authority of advices from Constantinople, of the 27th of April, hat the capital had become more tranquil that the Porte bad forbidden all persons, excep ing the military, to have grms, and that the Christian subjects were ordered to keep the shops open. All letters of protection or naturalization in Foreign States given by Foreign Ambassadors or Consuls are declared void, and every native of Turkey is enjoined to declare himself a subject of the Sublime Porte.

The foreign Ministers accredited to the Porte, not deeming themselves safe in the capital, on account of the excessess committed by he armed populace, have e.nberked for the town of Buyukdere, a town situated upon the Bosphorus.

In consequence of hostilities between he Creeks and Tooks, Russian and Aus rian cordons of observations have been formed on the frontiers of Turkey.

A camp of 12,000 men is about to be formed in the vicinity of Madrid, and that capital is now under the orders of Gen.

The subjects of Sardinia and the Two Sicilies, who had taken part in the late disturbances, are said to be flacking into

Catalonia, in Spain. Tranquility is said to be perfectly restor

ed in he kingdom of Naples. The king of Naples entered his capitol on the 6th of April, when he issued a proclamation in which he alluded to numerous " crimes" that had taken place. mission had been appointed to investigate he conduct of all persons connected with the Navy during the revolution.

Some disturbances are said to have recently broken out in Calabria, but they had been quelled, and several Carbonari shot.

M Pozzo di Borge, the Russian Ambessador to the court of France, has returned from Laybach to Paris.

M. Lavalette, having received the pardon of the King has returned to Paris,

The Emperor of Russia arrived at War. saw on the 20th of May, on his way to ot.

and drove them into the fort, amidst the 25th May, that government had decided so ill in the hour of battle, that this easy eries of " Respect to Consuls; and the Chris- " to send to America the two infants, Don success should be attributed. It has result. Carlos and Don Francisco de Paulo, one ed from a more consolatory principle; for the north, and the other for the south from one more worthy of attention. part of the country.

the Neapoli an refugees are heatfily wel-

comed a Madrid. It is stated that a change of Ministers Harrowby and Mellville are said to have their places. A mere turn out of men ; subjugated, and the people themselves the same system will be preserved.

ly visit Ireland on being crowned.

The renerable Maj. Cartwright has "In the midat of those grave occurrenperty by throwing handfulls of gold to the been sentenced by the court of King's ces, and in a situation thus delicate, the ale berbarians, who had pierced the Russian Beach, to pay a fine of \$100 stelling, and fied sovereigns in concert with the king of Mr. Wooler to 15 days in Warrich jail, the two Sicilies and the king of Sardinia,

set fire to the Grand Baznar of the Jews in ried; but in consequence of Londonderry by for the purpose of protecting the free that city.

(Castlereagh) signifying his intention to exercise of fegitimals authority and to see Prince Ypsilanti has been joined by oppose it after several friends of the bill of great severity.

that when ministers recently objected, on ing summer, they were replied to with not a little vivacity of manner and expression, ing treaties. The issue, even of such an "What (said his majesty) would you shut me up a captive in a cage, to be shown or scen at your pleasure ?"

From the London Courier, May 29. DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS AT LAYBACH.

the Paris papers of Saturday, from which at Laybach, have wished to announce to we hasten to make the following important the world the principles by which they extracts. We have neither time nor space have been animated. They are deterfor comment : " LATBACE, May 21.

arated, the following document was pub lished, in the name of the courts of Austria Prusula and Russia :

" At the moment when the congress sep

" DECLARATION. " Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the allied socara eigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate disorders, which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establish ment of which had cost so many efforts &

so many sacrifices. "At the very moment when their genkingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedment.

" Neither the ties which had, for so many generations, united the reigning house of Savoy with the people, nor the benefit. of an enlightened government, administered by a wise prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of celemities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs.

" The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned hem. They were eager to perform it.

" The throne and the state were betrayed : oaths were violated ; and military honor tarnished; and the contemps of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder.

" Every where the per ilence exhibited the same character: every where, one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolu

" Not being able to assign plausible motives in their justification, nor to obiain practice. national support to maintain them, It was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology; they founded upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their eyes, the salutary supremacy of the laws was a yoke which must be Jestroyed. They renounced those entiments which are inspired by a true love of one's country, and substituting, for known duties arbitrary and undefined pretences for a universal change in the con stituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

" The allied sovereigns saw the dangers of this conspiracy in all their full excent, but they had also discovered the real week. ness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit. Expert ence has verified their anticipations. The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered has been useless, and crime has disappeared at the sight of the sword of justice.

" It is not to accidental causes; it is not It is stated in the Madrid papers of the even to the conduct of men who behaved

. Providence struck, with terror, the The Spanish government had granted consciences of men, so guilty; and the promised by the artificers of mischiel, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

"Solely employed to contend with and to put down rebellion, the allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interest, have resigned, and that Canning is to all one of arrived to the aid of the people who were have regarded the employment of those It is now announced that the coronation troops as a support in favor of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their indepen dease. From that moment the war cease ed; from that moment the states which re-Lord Milion has given notice in the volution had assemled became the friendly prosperity.

by prudence and caned to by presence good. The allied troops, whose presence sist it in preparing, under this egis, these benefits which may efface every vestage of such portentous misfortunes.

"The justice & disinterestedness which allied monarchs, will always continue to It is said (says the Morning Herald) regulate their policy. In future, so during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves the preservation of the independence and of the rights of each sate, such as they are recognized and defined by existalarming crisis, will, under the auspices of Providence, become the consolidation of that peace, which the enemies of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things which will secure to to nations their repose and prospersty.

" Filled with these sentiments, the allied At a late hour this morning we received sovereigns, in terminating the conferences mined never to abandon them: and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union a sure safeguard against the enterprise of anarchy.

"It is for this purpose that their imperial and royal majusties, have ordered their ministers plenipotentiary to sign and publish the present declaration,

METTERNICH, DE VINCENT, KRUSEMARK, NESSELRODE, CAPO D'ISTRIA, POZZO DI BORGO.

From an English Magazines

POTATOES.

On the best mode of preserving Potatoes to retain their original flavor, as they have when taken from the ground. By G. WHITING.

He proposes to pack potatoes in casks when digging them from the ground, and filling the interstices as they are put into the carks, with sand. The cask will hold as many potatoes as it would without the sand; by this means the air is sufficiently on has aris excluded, which is very injurious to the ions, our potatoes, as is the light of the sun; they nature ag says he took two hundred barrels to the tence upor West Indies, and on his arrival found that carth and the potatoes had preserved their favour be in and sweetness as good as when they first rived the o came out of the ground, and they were not ed ; the in the slightest degree affected by the close air of the ship. This is evidently a very important, economical and commercial dis covery, and ought to be made public thro he country -The common move is to de potatoes, and let them lay some hours i the sun to dry, which is a very winiou

THE GENEROSI IY OF AN OLD

BACHELOR. An economical old Bachelor in N London, facinated with the charming look of a young lady at church, was bent of having an interview with her; he accom dingly went after meeting to the place her abode, and approached the house t back way; be met some person in the yat whom he requested to ask the lady to sy out and see him at the pump; she appear ed, and he very civily asked her to go at ride with him; she partially declined, he pressed his invitation, assuring her the he would pay ALL expenses, and it should not cost her a cen.

Music.

A HAND ORGAN with six barre maintaining playing sixty tupes, (Psims, Hann A nation was Marches & many popular airs,) just from hands of the Workman, and pronounced him to be in excellent order; and being large and handsome piece of furniture, would adorn the best room in any gentle man's house; for sale by the subscriber at reduced price and on accommodating term at can never It may be seen at my residence at anytim JOSEPH B. HINTON.

River shore, April 12-1303

TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published eve Priday, at THREE dollars per annum pe able half yearly in advances or FOUR doll if not haid within the year. - Soscrit residing out of the Districe, to key yes

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